FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1844. [NO. 1416.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

The undersigned will be glad to settle accounts with all his debtors or creditors, before the 3d of August.

Desiring to leave about that time for New York, he will be glad to fill orders for Law, Medical, or other Books, which he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can thus furnish at very low prices.

E. J. HALE.

July 15, 1844.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 3¼ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Marchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.

Fayetteville, July 17.

Real Estate for sale.

MY HOUSE, AND LOT containing half an acre. The House is now made quite convenient, having been added to considerably since it was purchased. There is a very good Spring of water near. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

W. LUMSDEN.

July 16, 1844. 15-3w

A Valuable Medicine.

DR BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant to nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its origin, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose diseases arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surpassing virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Henry Wilson *vs.* James Hill.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Hill, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Hill to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

Harrison's Specific Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulas, and other Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Heads, Sore Breast of Women, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and external diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of horses: for Ringworm, Chapped Lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man or beast.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

July 15, 1844. 15tf

EDUCATION.

A LADY, who has had some experience in giving instruction to the rising generation, wishes to be employed in charge of a small School, either in town or country, and will undertake to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French, the rudiments of Latin, Drawing, Painting, and Needle Work.

Application for her services may be addressed (post paid) to the Rev. Colin McIver, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 8, 1844. 14-3wpd

SELECT *Classical and Mathematical* SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country*; and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.

Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

BATTLE & BISHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO BALLARD & JEFFREYS,

In the Commission and General Agency Business.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership to be known as the firm of BATTLE & BISHOP, and will for the present occupy the Fire-Proof Brick Store lately occupied by Ballard & Jeffreys. They will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of

GROCERIES,

Together with a small supply of

Hardware, Hollow-Ware, and Cutlery.

They promise prompt attention in selling all kinds of PRODUCE and GOODS committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with. They therefore hope by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, to share in the public patronage.

A. J. BATTLE.
H. M. BISHOP.

Wilmington, June 21, 1844. 14-3w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of never-failing good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. If not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers.

JESSE B. GEORGE.

June 26, 1844. 14-6w

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from **Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an** assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Murdoch McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rice Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

District Court of the United States for the District of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of J. F. Barnes, a Bankrupt: Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable Judge of this Court, for an order to declare Dividends of the estate of the Bankrupt, on the 1st Monday of August next. Creditors and persons in interest are hereby notified thereof.

GEORGE W. MELVIN,
Assignee for the County of Bladen.

Bladen County, July 2, 1844. 14-4tA

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

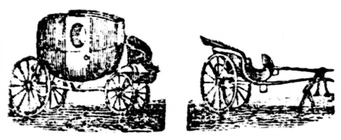
THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4. Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FACTS FOR CANDID LOCOS.

1. Every candid Locofoco should be startled at the undisputed fact, that the moment one of the leaders of his party is placed on the bench of the United States Supreme Court—where he is above and beyond the influences of *party*—he becomes a *Whig in principle*, and gives *Whig decisions!*

2. It should strike every candid Locofoco with amazement to reflect upon the well-known fact that, for the very *first* honorable, high-minded, open-hearted act ever performed by Martin Van Buren, when a contest was going on in which his prospects were at stake—his late Texas letter—he was, by the demagogue leaders of his party, unceremoniously thrown over-board! Too honest, for once, to answer their purpose!

3. It cannot but cause any candid Locofoco to pause in wonder when he reflects upon the ludicrous fact that James K. Polk, who has for years been fishing for the reputation of being considered a *Free Trade man*, and who, last year, denounced the present tariff from one end of the State of Tennessee to the other, and wrote out and published those denunciations, *now*, being unexpected nominated for the Presidency, and wishing to get the votes of as many friends of the Tariff at the North as possible, writes a soft, smooth, demagogical letter to a Tariff man in Pennsylvania, *for publication*, in which he professes to be in favor of a "judicious Tariff," that will raise revenue enough to carry on the government, economically administered, and at the same time afford *incidental protection to our home industry!*

4. No candid Locofoco can refrain from surmising that something [illegible] be [illegible]ong with his candidate for the P[illegible] when he ponders upon the [illegible] that candidate is eagerly st[illegible]nd appropriate as his own [illegible]al principles supported [illegible] Whig party [illegible] *Term*, "*Friendship for the* [illegible]."

Let all candid Locofocos reflect upon these four considerations, for to them they are in good faith addressed.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Rats.—If they are troublesome, sprinkle unslacked lime in their holes and about where they congregate, and they will depart without fail. This is more simple than a trap.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:—

A year ago a young lady of our city projected a work worthy of her good taste, and the kindness, patriotism, and good sense of the many whom she invited to share in her counsel and labors. It was determined to make a splendid quilt for Henry Clay, and forthwith patterns were made, and the colors and quality of the material established. The quilt was made in squares, each formed of two purple velvet placed diagonally with two white satin squares. The borders were richly rimmed, the corners ornamented with heavy tassels, and the whole lined with white satin. The materials were contributed, and the work done, by some ladies of our city, to whom every good Clay man will feel grateful at least, and wish to each all the comforts which the fair representative so beautifully invokes for the great and good man for whom she and others had so skilfully and affectionately wrought. The quilt, when finished, was greatly admired, and an unexpected opportunity presenting to forward it to Ashland, it was carefully packed and sent by a friend of Mr. Clay, with a very handsome letter, to which he replied as follows:

ASHLAND, 20th June, 1844.

My Dear Miss:—I have received your friendly and obliging letter, and the accompanying quilt, which you and other ladies of the city of Philadelphia have done me the honor to present to me. I pray you and the ladies associated with you to accept my cordial thanks and my grateful acknowledgments for it. It is remarkably light and soft, and exquisitely beautiful. "Fashioned by their heads and wrought by their hands," I receive it, and shall use it, as a precious token of their kind regard and esteem. I have never received a gift with more pleasure and satisfaction.

But, my dear Miss, much as I prize this elegant and tasteful production, I appreciate infinitely higher the sentiments of confidence, attachment, and affection with which I am honored by the ladies who offered it to my acceptance. The voluntary and disinterested testimony which they have been pleased thus to render to my public services, will be ever remembered by me with lively feeling of profound gratitude. I owe it to your whole sex to acknowledge, that their approval of the Whig cause has strengthened my confidence in its goodness, and cheered and encouraged me in exertions to establish its principles.

You express the wish that, if I should be called to the discharge of the duties of the high office which you believe the voice of the people destines me to fill, our government may regain that high tone of honor which was infused into it by those who first occupied the Presidential chair, and that our country may again become respected at home and abroad. I should be most happy in the event which you have supposed, if I could be an humble instrument in the hands of Providence to accomplish the patriotic objects which you have specified. All that I dare promise, that if my life should be spared, and I should be placed in the high and responsible station to which you allude, my constant and earnest endeavors shall be employed to attain those objects.

I request you, my dear Miss, to accept yourself, and present to the other ladies of Philadelphia associated with you, assurances of my lasting gratitude and respect, and my prayers that the choicest blessings of Heaven may ever rest upon the heads of one and all of you.

I am, faithfully, your friend and ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Miss —— ——.

"Governor Polk is not only a *religious* man, and a *strict member of church*, but he is also a *rigid member* of a Temperance Society."—*New York Plebeian.*

We have no desire to meddle with Mr. Polk's religious or temperance principles, but as considerable stress is laid upon this supposed point, by the Loco Foco papers, it may be as well to know the truth. The Nashville Whig, which from its near neighborhood to Mr. Polk, ought to know, says of the above:

"This is all news to us in 'these parts.' Governor Polk is neither the one or the other."

The sanctimonious Mr. Kendall (says the Richmond Whig) was grievously shocked at a report that Mr. Clay had, in New Orleans last winter, dined, on Sunday, with a party of his friends. If that distressed the pious Augur, the following notice in the New Orleans Courier of the 28th ultimo, will throw him into FITS:

Last word before the Election.—The Democrats of the City of New Orleans are requested to meet en masse, on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock at the St. Louis Ball-room. Mr. P. Soule and several other orators of our party will explain the modifications of the present constitution which they deem necessary.

This meeting being on the eve of the election on Monday, it is hoped every Democrat will attend.

THEY DODGE THE ISSUES.

To use the language of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in his speech in this Town, the "Democrats" foreseeing their certain defeat on the issues of Bank, Tariff and Distribution, have precipitately left them all, and "cut for Texas." It is a long way from here to Texas, and the Whigs have determined to arrest their Democratic friends in their flight, and bring them back to those questions; on which, four months ago, both parties agreed the contest should turn.

With the corruptions and abuses of the Administration of Jackson and Van Buren, Mr. Polk is completely identified. He sustained all the measures of those Administrations—voted the extravagant appropriations of money—connived at the interference of office holders with the freedom of elections—used his official power to screen defaulting officers—and to the extent of his ability, aided and abetted all the schemes of corruption and plunder of which those Administrations were so fruitful. In getting rid of Mr. Van Buren, therefore, the Locos have not got rid of his acts, for on all the bills drawn by that gentleman, Mr. Polk was a willing endorser, and he cannot permit Mr. Van Buren to be protested without dishonouring himself.

As to the measures which the Democrats propose in the event of their electing Polk, in not a single particular do they differ from those advocated by Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Polk is in favour of the four-times condemned Sub-Treasury; and so is Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Polk is in favour of a Land system which will deprive the States of their share of the fund arising from the States, and which will result in depriving the Old States of their property in those lands; and so is Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Polk is, or affects to be, in favour of a Tariff system, of far lower duties than are prescribed by the present Tariff; and so is Mr. Van Buren, who declared himself opposed to the Tariff of 1842, "both as to its principles and details."

On all these questions Mr. Polk and Mr. Van Buren thoroughly coincide, and all the objections to the latter apply in full force to the former.—*Pet. Intell.*

One of the most mechanics and most respectable men in [illegible]ville, Ky., says the Washington Standard, w[illegible] abandoned the Locofoco party after the nomination of Polk, was taunted the other day by some of his old Locofoco brethren as having changed his coat. "You may call it changing my coat," said he, "but if such an enemy of American interests as Polk were elected President, I might so[illegible] coat to change."

A [illegible]n matron, on a friend's recommending Pe[illegible]e pills as a medicine, remarked that, ta[illegible]g into view the fact that the venerable i[illegible]ventor lived to bury his *fourth* wife, it we[illegible]r opinion that, however beneficial [illegible] proved to *Parr* (pa.) they did not [illegible] equally good for *ma*.

A CONVERSATION.

Passing down to our office two or three days ago, we came to a couple of friends near Market street, one a Whig, and the other a *Democrat*, who were in conversation. As we came up, the following colloquy took place:

Whig.—You are a man of too much sense and candor, surely, to claim Mr. Polk as a friend and advocate of a protective Tariff?

Dem.—Certainly not.

Whig.—But your papers are endeavoring to persuade the people that he is as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay.

Dem.—I know it, but not with *my* approbation. I have told our friends that *honesty* was the best policy, and that we could not, and ought not to pretend that Polk is a Tariff man, for we *know* to the contrary; and the people will find out that he is not, and will then accuse us of dishonesty.

Whig.—I am glad to hear you speak so candidly. It is impossible to keep the people in ignorance of Mr. Polk's *real* opinions long, and what must they think of those who go deliberately to work to deceive them, by downright *falsehood*, asserting what they *know* to be untrue? If Mr. Polk is *opposed* to the protective system, as he has again and again declared, and as we know he is, let him stand up to his opinions like a man. If he has not the honesty and boldness to do this, he is certainly not fit to be President.

Dem.—I shall not fall out with you on that point, for I agree with you exactly.

The Democrat is a personal friend of ours, and as all can judge by his remarks, a fair, honest, candid man—wrong in his political views, (according to our notions) but generally right upon all other matters.

U. S. Gazette.

"I have known of many *honest Democrats* who went into banks, as officers, but I never knew one to come out either *honest* or *Democratic*."—*Amos Lane.*

This appears to amount to an admission on the part of the notorious Lane, that he never knew a Locofoco go into a Bank as an officer without stealing its funds. This information will no doubt be very useful to the banks, and we should like to know from this exmember of Congress, whether the Locofocos, that have gone into political offices, have not turned out pretty much like those that have gone into the banks.

The same Mr. Lane, who furnishes the preceding information as to the light-fingered propensities of his political friends whenever they get into the banks as officers, was recently appointed by the Locofoco authorities of Indiana one of the bank directors on the part of the State, and he is now acting in that capacity. The bank had better keep a sharp eye on him, or she will soon find herself as empty as an exhausted air-pump.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Rich Incident.—A Locofoco friend gave us an account of a rich incident that took place at Shuter's Hill on the 4th. Gen. Dawson, of Louisiana, by invitation, made a very good speech—such an one as could not be objected to by any party, being, in fact, more in the form of an oration, what there was of it, than a party harangue. After he had concluded, a Mr. Brown, who is, we understand, a clerk in the Capitol, was next introduced, and delivered a most abusive harangue, characterizing the Whigs as aristocrats—the silk-stocking and gold spectacle tribe—the feminine, ruffled-shirt, and gold ring party—and other similar epithets; but immediately behind him sat Gen. Dawson, petrified and aghast, and who had just preceded him, decked out in fine linen, silk stockings, gold rings, ruffle shirt, embroidered ruffled wristbands, gold chains, diamond breastpin, and a massive gold headed cane!—a perfect picture of what he had just described as an *aristocrat*. Our friend states that the whole mass stood amazed—knowing not whether to applaud the demagogue office-holder, or to groan him down.

Washington Standard.

We are requested to call public attention to the fact, that there are in circulation counterfeit twenty dollar notes, of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. The spurious bill exhibits as vignette, a representation of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; the Bank of Georgetown has no such plate; the vignette on the genuine bill, is Commerce, represented by a female figure, seated, and a ship in the distance. The Bank has never used any other plate than this, for bills of that denomination, since it went into operation. This counterfeit in question, is signed D. L. McKay, Cashier, W. Coachman President, the imitation of the Cashier's signature is badly executed and evidently by the same hand.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Directions.—If any Whig desires, for amusement, to pester a Locofoco, we can put him on a plan of doing it beautifully. When he begins declaiming against the policy of the Whigs, just ask him what he and his party are for? He will first stare sincerely and then affect to stare. Don't let him off when he says he is against a bank, against distribution, against one term, &c. Let him get through his againsts, and then coolly ask him what he is for? He will try to evade and slope, but hold on to him. If you give him the least chance, he will take to his heels. Well, you find that he was not prepared for such inquiries, and he will still make another effort to escape: but you will clinch him now, by asking him are you for renewing the Sub-Treasury? (here he will turn red in the face.) Are you for the Standing Army? (here he will turn blue.)—Are you for putting Swartwout, Boyd, Harris, &c. in the penitentiary? (here he will turn tail and slope in an agony of tumultuous shame and anger.) Try this prescription, and if it don't work the first time we'll return you your money.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Col. Regan, one of the Democratic candidates in Robeson, proposes, on the stump, to have the Criminal Law so amended, that Grand Juries shall not be bound to present assaults and batteries—leaving it with the persons beaten to present or not, as they see fit.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is now evident that the supporters of Mr. Polk for the Presidency have determined to make a desperate and unscrupulous effort to elect him. The very elements of misrule and political confusion are aroused; every species of slander, and fraud, and falsehood, are boldly resorted to; and, honor and shame thrown despairingly behind, a vileness of political warfare is adopted, which has no parallel in the history of a christian people.

In assaults upon the personal character of Henry Clay, all the decencies of private life have been outraged. Spies have followed him in his journeyings to note down his amusements and conversations; negroes have been questioned concerning facts that should have been protected by the privacy of his domestic life, and their testimony, perverted and falsified, has been offered to the public as evidence; and a deliberate perseverence in often-refuted slanders has proven, that the corrupt clique of spoils-seeking politicians, who head the party supporting Mr. Polk, are callous to all considerations of honesty and decency, and are determined to achieve a triumph, though it be won by the demoralization of society, the prostration of all the barriers of religious civilization in favor of the family hearth, and the utter degradation of our national character.

In attacks upon Mr. Frelinghuysen, our most holy religion is continually sneered at: ridicule is thrown upon all piety, and a daring infidelity, coupled with revolting blasphemy, shrinks from its thin disguise of opposition to an exclusive bigotry.

In the conduct of the canvass, the most unblushing fraud is used. At the North, Mr. Polk is represented to be in favor of Protection to American industry, and public meetings of his supporters have resolved that they advocated his election because of his attachment to such a policy; while at the South, his partisans everywhere presented him to the people as an advocate of Free Trade—the uncompromising opponent of Protection, till within a few days, when his Tariff letter has unsettled their professed principles.

People of North Carolina! is this a time for inaction on our part? We have a proud reputation for a high-toned public morality, an unwavering submission to the Laws, and a devoted attachment to the Union. And does such a character impose no duties on us at the present time? We will not insult you by supposing that you will join in the pursuit of a common object with such men, but is there not required at our hands more than a mere quiet rejection of their proffered common action? Does not North Carolina owe to its own glorious past history, to the fame of its illustrious sons in other days, to the memory of Owen and Williams and Gaston, an overwhelming burst of indignation towards such practices?

And what are the *principles* that are attempted to be thus maintained? Remember, we beseech you, truth-loving North Carolinians, that this party when in power deliberately falsified the highest Legislative Record in the Nation by expunging from the Journal of the Senate of the U. States part of its proceedings, thereby asserting that a fact to have been done which really was done, and thus in servile obedience to the mandates of power, perpetrating an outrage on the Truth, in the presence of the country and the world.

This is the party, order-loving men of the Old North State, that encouraged rebellion in Rhode Island, and aroused and justified that spirit, which now, as a scourge of awful wrath, devastates Philadelphia; which, by the agency of its infuriated and fiend-like devotees, hangs up its victims to the lamp-post, and gloats with fierce delight upon their dying agonies, as the glare of the midnight torch reveals to the gaze the fearful scene; which gives up to the devouring flames the temples of the living God, and arrays lawless with the incendiary's torch in one hand and the sword in the other, in dire and treasonous conflict against the State of their nativity.

Honor-loving men, from Albemarle to the Blue Ridge, this is the party that in Mississippi has trampled upon the public faith, refused to discharge solemn obligations for which the honor of the State was plighted, and brought infamy and pollution upon the escutcheon of a member of this Union.

This party, to accomplish the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, violated the Constitution, and spurned from the halls of the national councils Representatives from your sister State of New Jersey, where are the battle-fields of Monmouth and Princeton and Trenton, who bore upon their Commissions the Broad Seal of the State, thus disfranchising a sovereign State, and breaking down the barriers against the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States. This party nullified the law of the land, and admitted to seats in Congress men elected in violation of an Act of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, and with all the forms of right attaining to such Acts,—thus again disregarding the Constitution, and bringing all law and authority into contempt.

People of North Carolina! the Union is at stake; public morality is being poisoned at its very fountains; the sanctity of your household privacy is violated; your religion, the religion that sustained your forefathers in the darkest hours of Revolutionary peril, is assailed; the public faith is broken; and a wild spirit of anarchy is abroad, that defies the law, attacks every institution of our fathers, overleaps oaths to support the Constitution, has no reverence for the past, no regard to the future, and no aim but ruthless universal ruin. And our foes say that we are silent—nay, exultingly trumpet to each other, that *we* will join in such deeds! Never! never!! never!!!

The hour of our rally is at hand. Let the heralds proclaim silence for us to be heard, and let our voice go up together, rising from the Roanoke, and everywhere swelling up in stern tones of scorn and detestation along the banks of the Neuse and Cape Fear and the Allemance, and thundering down from the Alleghanies, in favor of the UNION, in support of the CONSTITUTION and LAWS, in reprobation of infidel assaults upon the CHURCH OF GOD*.

A YOUNG WHIG.

* It seems to be a great objection to Mr. Frelinghuysen, with Northern Locofocos, that "*he will go to Church every Sunday.*" It seems that some Southern men—or men *at* the South—have the same objection to such conduct in other people than the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency. A gentleman in commenting upon such conduct is constrained to silence, lest he be provoked to language that his own self-respect might lead him to regret.

Fellow Citizens of the Counties of Richmond and Robeson: At Richmond Court, last week, through the strong press of my friends, I consented to become a candidate to represent you in our next Legislature, in the Senate; and I am very sorry that present circumstances compel me to withdraw my name. Hoping my friends will be satisfied by a promise to obey at some future time, if called for, accept my thanks for the very warm friendship manifested towards me.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Richmond county, July 21, 1844.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 9, 1844.

Dear Sirs:—At a meeting of the citizens of Bladen County, held on the 9th of July, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of the "Battle of Elizabeth Town," we were appointed a Committee to make enquiries relative to the date of the battle, and any circumstances connected with the Revolutionary history of our County.

Judging, from a communication which appeared in your paper a few months since, above the signature of "76," that you possessed the means of ascertaining these facts, we have taken the liberty of addressing you, hoping that you will render us such aid as lies in your power. If not enabled to furnish us with the desired information, you will confer a favor by giving publicity to this call, with the request that other papers will copy.

We are very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

H. H. ROBINSON,
T. J. NORMAN,
THOS. McDOWELL.

Our Whig friends in Brunswick are actively engaged in the good cause, and confidently expect to elect their candidate for the Commons, Col. Watters. A Clay Club has been formed in the Rowell neighborhood in that county, and there was a very large Whig meeting at Rowell's on Saturday last, which was addressed by Mr. Thomas D. Meares.

In Bladen and Columbus too we hear the Whigs are resolute and active on behalf of their candidates, who are themselves in the field, meeting the people at every convenient opportunity.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

EZEKIEL POLK, AGAIN.

The last "Standard" has the following paragraph on the subject of Col. Polk's ancestry:

"The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed on the birth-spot of American Independence, states that he has at hand the first copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration ever put in print, and that the name of Ezekiel Polk is signed to it. What will the Whig venders of falsehood do now?"

We pronounce, *on the very best authority*, any copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration containing Ezekiel Polk's name, a VILE FORGERY! We do not deny that the "Jeffersonian" may have *a printed* copy of that Declaration, with Ezekiel Polk's name attached to it, for we learn from a member of the family, that when James K. Polk was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee, some of his friends, to rebut the charge of Toryism against his Grandfather, had a spurious edition of the Mecklenburg Declaration published, and *interpolated his name!* We have this statement, on authority which cannot be gainsayed. Besides, we have turned to the publication, made by our Legislature in 1831, on the subject of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and the name of Ezekiel Polk is not to be found in the list of Delegates present on the 20th May, 1775. The Chairman of the Committee of our Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, was Thomas G. Polk, Esq. of Rowan, as high-minded and honorable man as lives. Ezekiel Polk was his great Uncle, and he would scarcely have permitted the Resolutions of the Patriots of Mecklenburg to appear without his kinsman's name, if it had been legitimately entitled to a place there.—*Raleigh Register.*

Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break, said General Jackson. According to this maxim, Mr. Polk should at once make an assignment of his stock in trade and shut up shop, for his capital is altogether a borrowed one. In the first place, he borrowed Mr. Tyler's Texas hobby, and is riding him to death under whip and spur. Then he borrowed from the Whigs the one term principle, and sets that forth prominently among his wares to catch the popular eye. Then again he borrows the protective principle, and is now out higgling for bargains. Thus it is that he does business on the capital of other people, and is bound to fail, if there be any virtue in General Jackson's opinion.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Caught a Tartar.—The Louisville Journal of the 6th inst. says: "The Loco-Focos, in putting up their pole on the Fourth, set a steel trap upon the cross tree. Yesterday a Loco-Foco went up the pole to put a coon-[illegible] the trap. [illegible] every [illegible] in the [illegible] not extricate himself [illegible] his friends believe he [illegible] [illegible] now to [illegible] up a tree, [illegible] caught in a steel trap.

Locofoco Principles.—The Wheeling [illegible] the following summary of Locofoco principles as developed in that region.—The [illegible] would fit either meridian [illegible] that of Wheeling:

Locofoco Principles—1. Annex Texas; 2. [illegible]; 3. Annexation; 4. [illegible]; 5. Polk; 6. [illegible] and Dallas; 7. Texas; 8. Annexation.

Free Trade in England.—The Duke of Wellington, in a late speech in the House of Lords, [illegible] one of the partial [illegible] bills was under discussion, said:

"That when free trade was talked of [illegible] in England, it was absurdity. The [illegible] no such thing as free trade, they proceed on the system of protection, [illegible] ours and our own produce—the [illegible] and our soil—of protecting the population and protecting them for hom[illegible] and on the universal system of protection [illegible] talk of free trade."

Mr. Clay and the Tariff.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg American, as some Locofoco editors have had effrontery enough to say that their candidate, James K. Polk is as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay, asks the publication of the following letter, recently received by Frederick J. Cope, Esq., of Greensburg, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for Westmoreland county:

"ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the south, as I ever uttered them at the north. *I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection;* THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions, were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston, in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

I am respectfully,
Your friend and ob't. serv't.
H. CLAY.

Mr. FRED. J. COPE."

Old and Young Hickory—Are they Alike?—In 1828, Old Hickory, in a letter to Col. Patterson, held, that,

"Upon the success of our *domestic manufactures* as the handmaid of *agriculture* and commerce, depends, in a great measure, the *Independence* of our country, and I assure you that *no man can feel more sensibly than I do, the necessity of protecting them!*"

Now *Young Hickory*, in a speech of his, while electioneering for Governor in Tennessee, says the difference between him and the Whigs is:

"Whilst they are the advocates of Distribution and the Protective Tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—*I have steadily and at all times opposed both!*"

An old Soldier's opinion of Henry Clay.—The following toast was drunk at a celebration at Campbell Court House, Virginia on the late 4th of July:

"By Robert Hughes, an old Soldier.—HENRY CLAY: When I was a little boy and used to go to mill, across the Slashes of Hanover, a big, blustering, bully of a boy, frequently attempted to whip me, and was in the habit of buying me as I passed. Henry Clay came up on his big gray morning, and seeing what was going on, said, 'Mac Johnson, you are too big to crow over little Bob Hughes so.' Said Mac, 'do you take it up?' 'Yes,' replied Henry Clay, and lit off his critter, and made a mark across the road in a minute, and called to Mac to *"toe it."*

"Mac was well grown and stout, and I was afraid he would whip Henry Clay, as he was small and slender. But before I could fasten the bridle of Henry Clay's critter, Mac howled out, 'O Lordy! O Lordy!! 'Nuff! 'Nuff!!' I shouted 'Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!!' Henry Clay said 'hush Bob;' and helped Mac up, and brushed his clothes, and told him he hoped he was not hurt.

"We all parted good friends, and Mac never behaved amiss to me afterwards. I was proud of Henry Clay then; I am proud of him now; and I think it every man knew him as I do, they would be proud of him too.

"I have served my country in the tented field, and if any man has a truer affection for her than I have, I would like to experience his sensation; so has Henry Clay served his country, equal to any man in it; and I am for him, and for our country forever; and he is for us and our country, *strong as steam*, and *true as steel.*"

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer from a gentleman in the State of Georgia, dated July 31, says: "I have recently travelled through a large portion of our State, and I say most positively that, from all the information I can obtain, there is not the least doubt that the State will go for Mr. Clay; Mr. Polk is losing ground every day. Soon after his nomination I feared that the Texas question would give him Georgia; now I have no fears but that "Harry of the West" will get the vote of the State."

The Wheeling Times gives the following as one of the *arguments* made use of by a Locofoco orator at a 'Polk and Dallas' meeting in that place:

"The Whigs have nominated at the head of their ticket a Western Blackleg, and at the tail an Eastern Puritan. So that if you are fond of a game of cards on the one hand, you can have it at the head; and if of the Bible, you have it at the foot."

It is curious to hear Mr. McDuffie declaiming most melancholy strains about the impoverished cotton planter, when his own cotton plantation, notwithstanding the terrible and inpoverishing oppressions of the Tariff, has poured wealth into his own coffers, even after paying, (if Mr. McD. is to be credited) 40 per cent toll to the cotton mill of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island! What a business must this cotton planting be!

Texas Bonds are quoted in the New Orleans papers at *twelve cents in the dollar*—Texas Treasury notes at *seven and a half cents in the dollar!* Is it very wonderful that the holders of these bonds and notes should be in favor of "immediate annexation," whereby their sixpences and ninepences would be converted into dollars in consequence of the "assumption" of the Texas debt by our Government?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Great Floods.—The Vicksburg Whig, after stating that the country in the vicinity of Bachelors' Bend, in the Nine Mile Reach, and for several miles below Princeton, was under water, and also that most of the plantations on Walnut Bayou, Roundaway Brushy, Bayou Vidol, as well as those upon Lakes Bruin and St. Joseph, were much injured, then goes on to estimate the loss to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, [illegible] Louisiana at $12,000,000.

The Locofoco party are making merry over the idea that *Polk*-berries will kill a man; but they ought to remember that *coons* will partake of the [illegible] savory fruit. Locofocos don't like the poison, surely, but it will not kill them. The Locofocos, however, must take care that they are not greater sufferers from the political dose they have mixed up, than are those of their opponents whom they would coax, if they could, to swallow it, but who do not happen to have sufficient confidence in the manufacturers of the *Polk*-berry pill to patronize their quack medicine for the governments' diseases.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

POLITICAL CHANGES.

We must give the Locofocos another dose of their Polk-berries. But first to reclaim their stealings:—

Mr. James Lyons, one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia, whose name the Locofoco papers have been parading under the head of "changes," publishes a letter in the Richmond Whig, in which he says the report is "*wholly unfounded and maliciously false.*" The Locofocos must be in the worst sort of a way! They should confine their notices of changes to dead men entirely—for the live ones will give them the *lie.*

They claim several changes in Pittsburg, Penn., but it turns out that they are abolitionists, who avow their intention to vote for Birney for President. How much does Polk gain by this?

They are glorying over David Scott, Esq. of Attica, N. Y. who is said by the Albany Argus to have made a speech on the 29th ult. "renouncing Whiggery." The N. Y. Tribune shows that this David Scott was an old Locofoco who never voted with the Whigs but one year, in 1840. He was then elected to the Assembly, and in the course of the session turned traitor, voted with the Locofocos, and has never since pretended to be any thing but a Locofoco.

Geo. F. Salle, one of the ablest Lawyers in Alabama, was lately invited to a Locofoco gathering at Tuscaloosa, and replied with an excoriating letter "declining the honor." He opposed Gen. Harrison in 1840, and the Mobile Advertiser considers his accession as fully compensating for the desertion of Gen. Crabb,—who, by the way, can scarcely be much of a Polk man, since he voted in Congress on the 2d March 1839, *against* the thanks of the House to J. K. Polk, for "his able, *impartial*, and dignified manner," as Speaker.

The Clay Club at Aurora, N. Y. was addressed on the 9th inst. by Mr. Spencer of Albany, a gentleman who in 1840 was an able and influential advocate of Van Buren; but he could not stand Polk.

At Urbana, N. Y., a Whig meeting was addressed by Samuel H. Hammond, a distinguished Lawyer of Albany. In 1840, he addressed a Van Buren meeting in the same place, and the same gentleman presided as chairman at both meetings. In 1840, both were for Van. In 1844, both are for Clay.

The Editor of the Hagerstown (Md.) Herald says, that as Recording Secretary of the Clay Club he has entered the names of 15 voters who were for Van Buren in 1840, but are now for Clay.

In Dracut, Mass. Mr. John Ames, and *eight* others, have abandoned Locofocoism and joined the Whigs.

At Sidney, Ohio, Mr. Demsey addressed the Clay Club with a renunciation of Locofocoism.

The Hollidaysburg Register (Penn.) mentions an intelligent mechanic who never voted for a Whig in his life, who now says he goes for Clay and the Tariff, and says that there are several others in the town and neighborhood who say they will do likewise.

The Natchez Courier (Miss.) says it has the names of five citizens of Natchez, heretofore Democrats, who refuse to support Polk.

Wm. Hines, of Howard county, Missouri, has renounced Locofocoism.

Wm. P. Linville, of Madison county, Ohio, publishes to the world that he has been a warm Democrat for upwards of 38 years, but he can stand them no longer. He goes for Clay.

Stephen Smith, of Mill Creek, Ohio, an intelligent farmer, renounces Locofocoism through the Columbus Journal of the 9th inst.

Z. T. Fisher, and five others, at London (Ohio) who formerly supported the Locofocos, but are now for Clay, have called a meeting of those who, like themselves, have abandoned the party.

Adam Sonday and Edmund Lucas, Sen. announce in the Greenville Patriot, Ohio, that they will no longer vote with the Locofoco party, but will go for Clay.

Wm. Lee, of Chillicothe, Ohio, publishes a card withdrawing from the Locofocos, and going for Clay.

The Hon. Jos. R. Swan, President Judge at Urbana, Ohio, has done likewise.

A distinguished Whig in the Western Reserve, Ohio, says the Whig majority in that region will be far above that in 1840. "In one town, *which for years has given a Locofoco majority, there is not to be a single vote for Polk!*"

North Carolina.—The "Old North Whig," published at Washington, N. C., says: "A friend has handed us a list of *twenty seven* names in this county, who have of late years voted with the Locofoco party, but who will vote for Clay in November. We know several, not on the list, who will do likewise."

Five Hundred Changes!—The Harrisburg Clay Bugle states that Col. Hugh Lindsay of Berks county, Pa., and Five Hundred others who have heretofore belonged to the late Van Buren party, have come out from their party, and ranged themselves under the flag of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Tariff.

At Clermont, N. Y. on the 3d inst. Judge Herrick delivered a speech, and RENOUNCED THE LOCO FOCO PARTY, to which he had been attached for 30 years, and gave clear and satisfactory reasons for doing so. He had gone with the Loco Foco party until he was convinced there was no vestige of democracy left in it. He said he was satisfied that the Whig party was the true democratic party, and he should at the coming election vote with it for the first time and support CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

We learn from the Rochester Democrat that there was a meeting of gentlemen identified with the Locofoco party in Lyons, New York, a few days since, who declare themselves unwilling to go for Polk and Texas.

Moses P. Jewett, a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati, has written a letter to Horace Loomis, Esq. of Burlington, in which he says: "We shall give Clay *twenty thousand majority in Ohio*—rely upon it." Mr. Jewett has heretofore been a staunch supporter of Jackson and Van Buren.

The Ohio Palladium says: The changes in this county, we are well satisfied, are as four to one in favor of the Whigs.

The Editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) Standard cannot stand Polk and Dallas. He abandons the party.

The Canton (Ohio) Repository of the 4th instant states that in two townships of that county (Stark) *one hundred and fifty Democrats*, who are in favor of the Tariff and against the Polk doctrine of immediate annexation, have "come out" from the Locofoco party and pledged themselves to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

On the 17th ultimo, in compliance with a very short notice, a large meeting of the independent Democrats of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, convened at the Court-house in that place to consider the present aspect of affairs and the situation in which the *progressive* movements of the recent Baltimore Convention had placed them. Col. Isaac Thorn was called to the Chair, and Edward Keenin appointed Vice President. Dr. J. L. Brown, Henry Lovell, and H. M. Davis, Esqs. were called upon and delivered most effective addresses. A large number of resolutions were presented condemning the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and denouncing Southern dictation. Resolutions approving the leading measures of the Whigs, both of a State and National character, and denouncing Jas. K. Polk, were also adopted.

The following extract from the letter of a prominent member of the Tennessee Legislature to the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated July 4th, indicates the feeling in Tennessee.

"We are going it here 'with a rush of wild enthusiasm' *for Clay and Frelinghuysen;* and, above all things, we are determined to beat James K. Polk for the honor of our State, and to save the credit of the Union. None know so well as Tennessee the utter unfitness of the man for the office to which he aspires. Sir, if Mr. Polk should be elected, of which there appears to be but little probability, it will destroy the respectability of the Presidential office in the estimation of the people, and before the next election the claims of at least fifty Democrats from this State will be pressed for that high office."

GIVE IT UP!

The leading Locofocos of Ohio have already begun to ground arms and prepare for a surrender! The Chicago Journal contains an extract of a private letter from a *prominent Locofoco* in Ohio, which speaks the real thoughts of the great body of the party, not only in Ohio, but throughout the Union. The following passage gives the substance of the letter:

"C—— directs me to say to you that you may assure your political friends that the Coons here are so numerous that they will devour Polk-berries, stalk and all. The Whigs calculate to carry the State by an immense majority, say 20,000, though this is evidently overrated. *It must be that the vote of Ohio will be cast for Clay.* Very great dissatisfaction prevails in the Democratic party in this State as to the nomination of Polk. Several of the most intelligent and influential men of this city openly declare that they will either not vote at all, or if they do, vote for Clay; consequently, if this discontent prevails in other portions of the State, to a similar extent, there can be no question of an entire and certain defeat of the Polk electoral ticket. Tyler, besides, has numerous friend, and they will hold on to the last.

"I spent a day at Cleveland, where the same state of feeling of discontent prevails. This of course *we Democrats* regret; but very little observation might long since have enabled us to perceive that the suicidal course pursued by the miserable intriguers, who have of late years seized on the reins of the party, and attempted to guide and govern it with a rod of iron, would involve the party in irretrievable ruin."

A business-letter to the Editors from the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, under the date of July 12, says: "I am happy to be able to say, after having travelled through many sections of this State, that I am decidedly of the opinion that it will cast its vote for Mr. Clay. In the secluded region whence I write, I am personally acquainted with many who have seen the error of their ways."—*Nat. Int.*

We cannot attempt to chronicle the cheering particulars of the great Whig Meetings of which we find accounts from all parts of the country. Within a day or two we find accounts of such meetings—At Hartford, Conn.—At Hudson, N. Y. 10,000 people present,—At Sandy Hill, N. Y., 15,000, and 4,000 Ladies.—At Norwich, N. Y., 5,000,—At Syracuse, N. Y., 20 to 25,000,—At Jefferson, Ohio, 8,000, including several hundred ladies.

HIGH BRAGGING.—A Locofoco named John Palmer, has an advertisement in the Globe offering to bet $100 on each of *twelve* States which he names, viz: New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. If any *six* of these vote for Polk, of course Mr. Palmer will not lose a cent by such a bet. So that it is equivalent to asserting his belief that Polk will get only six States. The man had better give it up at once, than to offer such a bet.

A Tennessee paper says that Thos. Anderson, one of the Locofoco candidates for Elector in that State, was once convicted of Forgery in the Court of Roane county—proven to be a vile drunkard—and turned out of the Presbyterian Church!

And, that John Nettery, Assistant Locofoco Elector for the counties of Knox and Roane, was recently convicted of an infamous offence, sentence passed and he was committed to the jail of Roane county on the 27th ult.—broke jail that night, and has fled for Texas, a reward being offered for his apprehension in the Knoxville papers. He had taken the stump for Polk and Texas before he was arrested.

Such are the characters that are most abusive of Mr. Clay. They will tell you of his gambling, duelling, &c.

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.—A Prospectus of a Literary and Political Magazine, to be published at New York by George H. Colton, is issued. It will be of Whig politics, "not a vehicle for mere party politics; but a permanent repository, exponent, and advocate of the elevated Whig principles of national independence, of public faith and honor, of law and order, of a just constitutional administration of the Government—in a word, of the principles of conservatism, as contradistinguished from and opposed to the agrarian and jacobinical doctrines maintained by the leading democratic organs, and to a great extent professed and practised by the so-called Democratic party."

The design is approved of by many of the most eminent Whig members of Congress, among them we notice the names of Messrs. Mangum and Rayner of this State, and Mr. Clingman, who promises to contribute to the work.

From Mexico.—The following paragraph, from the New Orleans Bulletin (pro-Texian) of the 8th of this month, fully confirms what we have heretofore heard of the excitement in Mexico on the subject of the proposed "annexation" of Texas to the United States:

The Mexican journals breathe nothing but war against the "adventurers of Texas" and the "United States of the North." Says the *Diario*, (Government paper:) "Under no circumstances can SANTA ANNA or Mexico consent to the dismemberment of the Republic. The capital may burn like another Troy; horror, death, and desolation may cover the land, and the last Mexican fall to the ground, but covered with glory, before submission is given to the ignominious proposals of President Tyler. The loss of Texas seals the fate of the Mexican Republic."

Poor Tyler had nothing under Heaven but his Texas capital to trade upon; and the Locofocos have feloniously robbed him of that. It would hardly be more disgraceful to pilfer the contents of the wallet of a street beggar.—*Louis. Jour.*

A friend of ours while in an adjoining county a few days since, in conversation with a leading Democrat, asked him, what he thought of Mr. Polk's letter, approving of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. "Why, says the Democrat, that letter was *intended for the people of Pennsylvania*—we have nothing to do with it at the South.

Georgia Messenger.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth gives us the following account of a scene enacted by the Locofoco candidate for Lieutenant Governor of that State:

Pilcher attempted to ridicule the Whigs by imitating a coon, and got down on all fours to represent the actions of the animal. He made a most disgusting exhibition of his own uncouth person; and as to his imitating the action of a coon, the attempt was a miserable libel upon that interesting quadruped.

"The sun was not enough yesterday" (says the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th) "to melt any thing—but the heart of a miser. Hundreds of our citizens cleared out for the North and West. We are now at or near the minimum of our summer population." On the same day in New Orleans several persons died in the streets of excessive heat.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

FOR THE SENATE,

DAVID McNEILL, Esq.,

FOR THE COMMONS,

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Esq.

PROSPECTS.—We bid our friends be of good cheer! If they will but faithfully do their duty TO-MORROW WEEK, *Tuesday the 1st day of August*, all will be well! GRAHAM will be our Governor, we shall have a Whig majority in the Legislature, at least *Twenty*. That is our deliberate opinion. We have made out an estimate of gain and loss, giving us even more than that, but we will be satisfied with 20. But the Whigs must *work*, work! WORK! They must vote, and see that their friends vote.

GOOD NEWS FROM ROBESON.—The following is an extract from a letter we received a few days ago from a perfectly reliable source. The Whigs of Robeson have only to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to redeem their County from any danger of further Terrapin ascendancy. They can, and we are sure they will!—

"The Whigs are looking up. I have heard of a number of Democrats in this county who have announced Polk since his letter on the Tariff, and will have come out openly for Clay."

ORANGE.—The Hillsborough Recorder expresses the opinion that the whole Whig Ticket will be elected in Orange, Mr. Waddell for Senate by at least 100 majority, and the Commoners by larger majorities than have been given for some time in the county.

We particularly ask the favor of our friends in the various counties, to forward, by mail or private opportunity, the earliest possible intelligence of the result of the election.

MR. GRAHAM'S APPOINTMENTS.—We rejoice to find that Mr. Graham will visit some of the counties in our neighborhood before the election. The following are his last appointments:

Saturday the 20th of July	at	Catawba C. H.
Monday the 22d	"	at Statesville.
Tuesday the 23d	"	at Mount Mourne.
Wednesday the 24th	"	at Charlotte.
Thursday the 25th	"	at Concord.
Friday the 26th	"	at Gold Hill.
Saturday the 27th	"	at Albemarle.
Monday the 29th	"	at Lawrenceville.
Tuesday the 30th	"	at Wadesborough.
Wednesday the 31st	"	at Rockingham.
Thursday the 1st August		at Lumberton.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—It appears that the [illegible] in Chatham, like that in Beaufort, "sailed" the General "unpleasantly." He opened on Saturday the 13th, and promised to speak again on Monday the 15th; but Mr. Haughton replied to him, and on Sunday morning, bright and early, the General was off for Raleigh. Poor fellow, was ever *disinterested* patriotism so little appreciated.

THE MILLENIUM.—One would as soon have thought of predicting the advent of the Millennium this time, as that the Locofocos would now be looking along side of the Whigs in favor of a Tariff discriminating for Protection—that great bugbear which has so long served to frighten the ignorant and [illegible] the unreflecting portion of the "Democracy." But so it is. Their universal cry now is, that they *are and always have been*, in favor of such a Tariff. They have certainly been most unfortunate in their efforts to show what it was that they have always been in favor of. But Polk's letter has enabled them to understand each other. We are told that even in this County, where Protection has probably been belaboured by the stump orators as much as in any part of the world, the candidates now openly advocate the Whig doctrine of "a Revenue Tariff with discrimination for Protection;" whilst, to keep up the appearance of difference, where there is none in reality, one of them professes to have made a very remarkable discovery that the Whigs go for a Protective Tariff *with a discrimination for Revenue*—a notion for the originality of which he deserves much credit as he does for another notable discovery he made, (and persisted in till one of his friends whispered him that he was wrong,) that the average cotton crop of the U. S. was, not eighteen hundred thousand bales, but, *eighteen millions* of bales, of which the factories in this country consumed, he said, about *two millions* of bales!

It may well be believed, that many of the party are dumbfounded at this sudden change of tune, and cannot so easily pitch their voices so as to accord. The leaders, it is true, fell into it at once. No sooner had they seen Polk's Protective Tariff letter than they were and always had been exactly of that opinion. But the rank and file, who have really believed that they were governed by principle, and that the Tariff was a great vampire, sucking the blood out of every poor Southern man, cannot so easily understand how it has so suddenly become the very thing. Some of them, we think, will have their eyes opened to the humbug that has been played off on them so long.

One of the best anecdotes we have heard of the effects of Polk's letter, occurred in Chatham, as we learn it from gentlemen direct from there. The Standard, with the letter, arrived in Pittsborough on the night before the candidates commenced the canvass. Mr. Haughton, the gallant Whig who has battled so manfully and efficiently in the cause, procured a copy of that paper, and instead of exhibiting it, he copied off the material part, in which Polk goes for discrimination for Protection, and read it in his first speech as *his own* doctrine, and demanded of his opponents whether they approved of it? Not replied Gen. Cotton and Mr. Jackson. Will you vote for any one who holds such principles? asked Mr. Haughton. Certainly not! again replied the Locofoco candidates. Mr. Haughton then coolly drew the Standard from his pocket and asked the General to be good enough to read Mr. Polk's letter, in which he would find the identical language, word for word, which they had repudiated! Here was a fix! But they soon got over it, and discovered that it was *the very doctrine* they had always been in favor of!

P. S. The organs are a little out of tune. To

Standard, we see, in a long article, intended to place Mr. Polk in favor again with the anti-Tariff Locofocos of the South, denies that he is in favor of any but "*incidental* Protection." "To the present Tariff, says the Standard,) *he is decidedly opposed.*" That paper gives the following as the Tariff creed of Mr. Polk. Let the reader see how careful he is of the expulsion of *foreign industry*," and how he proposes to leave "*American industry* to SUSTAIN ITSELF!" Compare the un-American principles of Polk, as stated by his own advocate, with the truly patriotic principles of Henry Clay, as stated by his enemy:—

From the Raleigh Standard.

"He [Polk] holds that the produce of foreign industry should be subjected "*to no other impost but such as may be necessary to provide a public revenue*," and he is of opinion that the "produce of American industry should be left to sustain itself, if it can, with no other than that of *incidental* protection, viz: competition at home as well as abroad, with equal foreign articles." On the contrary whilst Mr. Clay holds that "imposts may, under any modification, be relied on as a fit and convenient source of public revenue," he would "*so adjust* and *arrange* the duties on foreign fabrics as to afford a gradual but *adequate* protection to American industry, and lessen our dependence on foreign nations."

There are also strong appearances in the Carolinian of a backing out from its discriminating protective doctrines of ten days ago. If the people *can be* elected by these political charlatans, they *will be*.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—At the last election the Whigs did not elect a single Member of Congress. Now, they have elected one, by a large majority, and very nearly elected another. They have a majority of 8 in the Legislature. This is a great triumph in the State nearest to Texas, and most likely to be affected by that humbug. The Louisiana papers assure us that the State is safe for Clay.

The Hon. John Campbell has declined, on account of ill health, being a candidate for re-election to Congress from the adjoining District of South Carolina: and Gen. John McQueen, of Marlborough, is a candidate, without opposition, to succeed him.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The cotton market was firm, with an advance of ⅛ and heavy sales at 4 to 4¼. This has given increased confidence in New York, where sales are large for shipment, at 7¼ to 9.

The news is not important. O'Connell is to be elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. The excitement in Ireland has not diminished.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, which does not scruple at any thing, has asserted, that Wm. A. Graham's maternal grandfather, Major John Davidson, was as much of a Tory in the Revolution as Ezekiel Polk. But the Charlotte Journal says that the John Davidson referred to is the identical John Davidson who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration, and that the utter falsehood of the charge can be abundantly proven by documentary and other evidence. There is no dispute about his name being to the Mecklenburg Declaration, and no necessity to print a forged copy to put his name to, as in the case of Ezekiel Polk. The Journal adds, that Maj. Davidson was an officer of distinction, a consistent and uniform patriot, and so well known as a Revolutionary patriot that his testimony as to the Mecklenburg proceedings was taken and published by the Legislature.

END OF THE DISUNION PROJECT!—We have been a good deal curious to know why it is, that for a month past the "*Disunion or Texas*" meetings have nearly ceased in South Carolina. The secret is now disclosed; and we rejoice to find that it is owing to a decided rebuke from Mr. Calhoun himself. The particulars were given in a speech of Mr. Huger, Senator in Congress, delivered in Charleston last week, of which the following account from the Courier corresponds with the official account in that paper and the Mercury. The reader will note also Mr. Huger's sensible mode of getting rid of the supposed burdens of the Tariff:—

"Notwithstanding the evils of the protective system, he was for clinging to the Union, with the faith and the love of a true disciple of Washington, and he suggested that the South, instead of seeking relief from the unequal taxation of the tariff, in the terrible alternatives of disunion or civil war, might find a better, less hazardous, and more complete remedy in turning the tables upon her oppressors and manufacturing for herself. We learn further that he related an anecdote of Mr. Calhoun, confirming the grateful indulgence of the devotion of that illustrious southerner and statesman to the Union of the States. The anecdote was in substance this: that, at a meeting of the South Carolina delegation at Washington, when an intemperate manifesto or address, squinting awfully at separate State action on the tariff, and perhaps at something worse in relation to Texas, Mr. Calhoun frowned on the project, *and begged that all present would take note*, THAT IF THERE WAS ANY MAN IN THE UNION WHO PRIZED THAT UNION MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN IT, HE WAS THAT MAN."

Our anonymous correspondent at Little Rockfish is informed that we do not think it judicious at this late period to publish his communication.

The letter from Carthage, dated 6th July, giving the names of the Delegates of Moore to the District Convention, did not reach us till after our last paper was published. As we expect in a day or two to have the proceedings of the Convention itself, it is unnecessary now to publish the letter we have.

EARLY COTTON.—The Editor of the Charleston Mercury received on the 15th inst. the first new cotton we have heard of. It is certainly very early.

EARLIER STILL.—The DeKalb Miss. Patriot of the 6th July, acknowledges the receipt of a pod of cotton, open and ready for picking.

PROTECTION.—The Locofocos at the North go for "*Polk and the Tariff of* 1842." A Banner had that inscription, at their celebration of the 4th at Lancaster. In Vermont, they had a Banner with this inscription: "*Polk and Protection*, against *Clay and anti-Protection*."

The Murfreesborough (Tenn.) Telegraph gives the following as a specimen of the manner in which the Loco Foco nominations are presented by the party in that neighborhood:

FOR PRESIDENT,
General Andrew Jackson's
Friend, James K. Polk, of Tennessee,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.

MONEY LOST.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of F. A. Terry, Esq. in another column.

UNCOMMON ACCURACY.—The Carolinian says of the present Tariff,—

"Only two democrats, Buchanan and Wright, and both from manufacturing States, voted for it, because of the known will of their constituents."

If this was intended to apply to the Senate alone, as we suppose, it is just *half* the truth, which is pretty good for that paper: but if it was meant that its readers should understand that in the whole Congress only two Democrats voted for it, it is *one-twelfth part* of the truth. In the Senate, four of that party, Buchanan, Wright, Sturgeon and Williams, and in the House, twenty of them, voted for it.

PHILADELPHIA.—The condition of things in Southwark, (which, be it observed, is not a part of the city proper, but under a distinct government,) has continued such as to excite serious fears of another outbreak. The military forces have been retained in great force, and a feeling of disquiet, alarm, and excitement, has pervaded all classes.

On the morning of the 15th, for some hours before day, the city was kept in a constant state of alarm by three fires, the work of incendiaries, in the northern part of the city.

On the 13th, Eaton Harwood was arrested and committed on charges of riot, murder and high treason. Wm. H. Springer was arrested for inflammatory language. Washington Conrad is in prison on a charge of riot and murder. James Reese, Wm. R. Rogers, George and Edward Simpson, Jos. Black, Andrew McClain, Hudson Greenleaf, John Turner, John W. Smith, George Merrick, —— Develin, Wm. Denney, and George Myers, have been also committed on charges of riot, inciting to riot, &c.

On that night, a report reached the quarters of the military that a mob had collected at the prison for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. A troop of cavalry instantly proceeded to the spot, but found every thing quiet.

"TO THE FREEMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA."

We adopt the above caption to a long Address which we find in the last Raleigh Standard, for the purpose of offering a few plain *facts* in refutation of the glaring *falsehoods* of that production, which is a deliberate attempt to deceive the public in regard to the State's endorsement of Rail Road bonds, and Mr. Hoke's agency therein.

First as to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road: There were two laws passed loaning the credit of the State to that Company. The first at the session of 1838–9, guaranteed $500,000. The other in 1840–41, guaranteed $300,000. For the first act, Mr. Hoke, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, voted, and on the other *he did not vote at all*, for or against. The object of Mr. Henry is, to make it appear that by the first act the State will lose nothing, that ample security was taken; that by the last act *no security at all* was taken: that both were Whig acts; and that the debts contracted under them were Whig debts. All these positions are more or less *false*, as we will show.

In regard to the act of 1838, Mr. Henry's language is, "It may therefore be set down as a *Whig* law, and the debt contracted under it a *Whig* debt." There is no qualification of this broad assertion; no admission that his own party are entitled to bear any part of the responsibility of the passage of the law.

How stands the fact? In that Assembly there were 92 Whigs, of whom 62 only voted for the law. And there were 78 Locofocos, of whom 22 voted for it. 86 is a majority of the whole Legislature, and yet only 62 Whigs voted for the law. It is evident that *they had not the power to pass the law without the aid of Locofoco votes*. It could not have passed *either House* without such aid. But *that aid was extended*, in both Houses, as the Journals show. More than one-fourth of all the votes for the bill were Locofoco votes, and nearly one-third of the Locofoco members voted for the bill. Is it not reasonable that the Locofocos should bear more than one-fourth of all the responsibility? Undoubtedly so. And yet Mr. Henry boldly and falsely throws *the whole* upon the Whigs. The Whigs are quite willing to take all the responsibility that *justly* attaches to their acts, but they are *not* willing to take the responsibility for Col. Hoke's votes and those of 21 other members of his party.

As to the act of 1840, Mr. Henry says, that for this too, "the *Whig* party are responsible to the people," and, "for this the Whig party voted." Yet that act, as Mr. Henry well knows, *could not have been passed without Locofoco votes*. 67 Whigs and 9 Locofocos voted for it, including both Houses. It passed by a majority of only 12 votes. Therefore but for the 9 Locofoco votes it would not have passed. It could not have passed *either House* without Locofoco votes. Mr. Hoke was missing on this vote, though at the same session he voted *for* a law which passed, loaning the faith of the State to the Wilmington Road for $300,000.

It is worthy of remark, particularly as Mr. Henry very carefully omits to state the fact, that 30 Whigs did not vote for the law of 1838, and 36 Whigs did not vote for the law of 1840. These 30 in the one case, and 36 in the other, were either absent or voted against the bill. Yet Mr. Henry speaks of the responsibility of the "Whig party," as if the Whigs had *united* in favor of the laws, and the Locofocos *united* against them. He knew that the *truth* was otherwise, but it was not his purpose that the people should get at the truth.

Thus much as to the "responsibility." We now proceed to notice a far more unjustifiable aberration from truth.

Mr. Henry states, that to secure the loan of $500,000 by the act of 1838, the whole property of the Company, including the Road, was mortgaged, and that the individual stockholders were also liable. All this is true, and it is doubtless owing to Mr. Hoke's having voted for the law, that so much justice is done to this "Whig law," as Mr. Henry calls it. But he goes on to say of the law of 1840 which Mr. Hoke dodged, that

"The act of 1840 provided that the State would endorse bonds for the same Rail Road Company to the further amount of $300,000, to be paid as follows: $30,000 in January, 1845, and the same sum yearly for ten years, with 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. 1st. For this latter sum the State took no security, but for the loan of 1838 security was required. 2nd. The loan of 1838 was made to enable the Company to *build the Road*. The loan of 1840 was made *after the Road had been completed*. 3d. The loan of 1838 was made when it was hoped the Company would not be insolent, and the Stockholders were, in any contingency, to be *responsible*. The loan of 1840 was made after the Company were *insolvent*, and the Stockholders were *not* to be responsible for it in any event whatever. 4th. In a word, the first was strictly a *loan* on security; the latter was in substance a *gift*."

There is an unusual quantity of falsehood in this short paragraph, as we will show.

One of the first acts of Gov. Morehead, after he was inaugurated on the 1st of January 1840, was to transmit to the Legislature on the 9th day of that month, a Report of the Treasurer of the State, in which that body was informed of the intention of the Rail Rood Company to abandon the Road, and permit the State to take possession of it, under its mortgage for the loan of 1838. The Company had spent all its funds, about $600,000 paid in by individuals, and the whole of the $500,000 borrowed on the faith of the State, and still owed more than $300,000. They had, earlier in the session, appealed to the Legislature to aid them with this $300,000, and were refused. They saw that it was impossible for them to struggle along with a debt of $300,000, due to many needy individuals, who were suing and harrassing the Company for their pay. They therefore determined to abandon all their stock, and let the State take the road. Gov. Morehead communicated this fact to the Legislature, and added, that *this state of things was not provided for by the act of* 1838. The Legislature thereupon passed the act of 1840, loaning $300.000 more,—evidently and justly regarding this as far better than taking the road, and either attempting to sell it, when it was notorious that a purchaser could not be found, or making an equally futile attempt to run the cars and keep the road in repair, by agents of the State. *But*, is it true, as Mr. Henry repeatedly asserts, that, "for this latter sum the State took no security"? Is it true, as Mr. Henry asserts, that "the Stockholders were *not* to be responsible for it in any event whatever"? Is it true, as Mr. Henry asserts, that it "was in substance a gift"? NO! These are all FALSEHOODS, as we show by the following from the law itself, being its 6th, 7th and 9th sections, taken from pages 88, 89, and 90, of the Laws of 1840–41, which may be found in the office of any Clerk of a Court, and in the hands of every Justice of the Peace:—

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Bonds shall be transferable by the holders of the same or by his, her or their attorney, in a book to be kept by the Public Treasurer for that purpose, and in every such transfer, the outstanding Bond shall be surrendered to and cancelled by the Public Treasurer, and a new Bond for the same amount shall be issued to the person entitled to the same, *Provided*, That before any of the said Bonds are delivered to the President and Directors of said Company, the Stockholders in the same holding at least three fourths of its Stock, or on failure of any of the Stockholders, a sufficient number of other solvent persons, who may subscribe in such sums as they may think proper, so as to amount in all to the sum of five hundred thousand Dollars, shall enter into a Bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each one of the obligors therein, severally, to pay and satisfy to the said State a part, proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock, and to the sums so subscribed, in any loss or damage that may come to the State, in consequence of the endorsement by the State of the bonds for five hundred thousand dollars, under the Act of 1838, and 1839, entitled an Act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of said Company to discharge the same; which bond shall be renewable every two years, and the ability of such obligors at the time of such renewal shall be judged of by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller of this State; and in case of failure on the part of any obligor, to renew as herein directed, such refusal shall operate as a breach of the bond heretofore given, as to such Stockholder, so refusing, and the same is hereby directed to be put in suit, and said refusal shall further work a forfeiture of the stock of such obligor to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company; and *Provided further*, that before any of said bonds are delivered as aforesaid, the Governor of the State shall make enquiry into the ability of the obligors thereto, and certify to the Public Treasurer that, in his opinion, they are able to pay and satisfy the bond aforesaid.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That where any Stockholder agreeing to accept the provisions of this Act, shall not be a resident of the State of North Carolina, or shall not be the owner of sufficient real estate within the limits of this State, to satisfy the amount of the Bond hereby directed to be taken, he or she shall be required to give good and sufficient security within the limits of this State.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That when the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company shall make, execute and deliver to the Governor of this State for and on behalf of the State, a deed of mortgage under the seal of said Company, wherein and whereby shall be conveyed to the said Governor and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of the State, all the estate real and personal belonging to the said Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company or in any manner pertaining to the same, conditioned for indemnifying and saving harmless the State of North Carolina from the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds hereby authorized to be made and issued by the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company and endorsed by the Public Treasurer; also make, execute and deliver, under the seal of said Company, to the Governor for the use and benefit of the State, a pledge of so much of the profits of the Road, as shall be sufficient to pay semi-annually the interest which may accrue on said bonds until the final redemption and payment of the principal of said bonds, which said deed of mortgage and pledge shall be approved by the Governor and Attorney General of the State; and when the bond provided for by the sixth section of this Act, shall have been filed with the Public Treasurer, then and not before, it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer, and he is hereby required to deliver to the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company the whole of said bonds, which by this Act he is authorised and required to endorse, taking therefore the receipt of the President of said Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Now, be it observed, that Mr. Henry repeatedly asserts, that the Rail Road and property of the Company was ample security for the loan of $500,000. By the above act it appears that the same identical property is mortgaged, for only $300,000, and yet Mr. Henry says it is "no security" at all! The whole object of Mr. Henry is to make it appear, that the loan made by virtue of Mr. Hoke's vote in part, was amply secured, and that no additional security was obtained for the second loan. And yet *he knows* that individual bonds for $500,000 were required and have been given under that act, which were *not* required and *not* given under the first act.

Having sufficiently exposed this deliberate attempt at deception, we proceed to one nearly equal to it in atrocity, relative to the guarantee of the bonds of the Wilmington Road to the amount of $300,000. On this subject Mr. Henry says,—

"For the act to aid the Wilmington Rail Road Colonel Hoke voted, but not until it provided security against loss by the State, and further enacted that in case of failure by the Company to redeem and pay off their Bonds as they fell due, in such amounts and at such times as the Legislature prescribed, it should be the duty of the Governor to bring suit and cause the mortgage to be *foreclosed*, and cause the property to be sold in such way as would most effectually secure the State, &c. (see 10th section of the act)."

And again, at the close of his long tissue of deception, Mr. Henry says,—

"That no suit has been commenced to foreclose the mortgage of the Wilmington Rail Road, in pursuance of the 10th section of the act of 1840 already referred to. The reasons for delaying it we do not know, and we have not inquired of the Executive—not meaning to charge nor insinuate but that good reasons for it do exist, and not doubting but the Governor will, in due time, assign them to the Legislature at its next session."

Now Mr. Henry *well knows*, that at the last session of the Legislature, the Public Treasurer was directed to pay the $50,000 of the principal money that fell due during that session, out of the Treasury. Mr. Henry also well knows, that in consequence of the failure of the Company to pay that $50,000, a proposition was made in that Legislature to foreclose the mortgage, and sell the Road; but that the proposition *was not adopted*, though his party had a majority of 26 votes in the Legislature. With this well known fact staring him in the face, it shows a reasonable degree of impudence, (even for Mr. Henry,) to insinuate that the Governor ought to have brought suit to foreclose the mortgage, when the Legislature itself, furious and demented as it was, or pretended to be, in its hostility to Rail Roads, had still sense enough left to see, that the State and its public spirited citizens would be alike involved in one common calamity by such a step, and *refused to take it.*

Mr. Treasurer Wheeler, Certificate Maker General to the Party, gives Mr. Henry the benefit of his aid in making up his deceptive Address. His certificate admits that the road is mortgaged, and that the individual bonds required by the act of 1840 have been duly executed, ($500,000,) and he thinks the road might sell for $500,000, yet, if it did, he certifies that the whole of the $300,000 "will be a TOTAL LOSS." This is a conclusion worthy of the "Treasurer of the State of N. C., and Member of the National Institute, Washington City." Let us see. The Company owes the State $800,000. The State sells the Road for $500,000, and collects the money due on good bonds for $500,000 more. This makes a million of dollars. And after getting this million of dollars the State loses $300,000 out of a debt of $800,000!! This conclusion is quite as sagacious as another made by the Treasurer in the same certificate, viz: that he "does not include the amount of $189,339 already paid," in the sum of $152,000!!—In this case the Treasurer is decidedly right. He could not well have included the *larger* sum in the *smaller*.

This is the third certificate Treasurer Wheeler has given to aid his party during the present canvass.—The falsehood of one we exposed in our last. The falsehood and folly of another we expose above. And the third was given to the Locofoco candidates to use on the stump, and stated, we understand, that the Treasury was empty, in consequence of the payments for Rail Roads. This certificate was used in Wake, and we understand was *once* read in this county; but it was discovered that Mr. Hoke had voted for all these Rail Roads, and many more, and the certificate was forthwith pocketed, doubtless with many a malediction on Wheeler for his stupidity.

The said Michael Hoke voted for the Charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. He voted for giving the endorsement of the State on $500,000 of its bonds. He was a member of the Legislature of 1840 which gave the State's endorsement on $300,000 more of its bonds, and did not vote for or against the law.

Mr. Hoke voted to invest $600,000 in the Wilmington Rail Road, of course without security, which has been paid, and we fear will be nearly a total loss. And he voted to endorse $300,000 of the bonds of this Company, with security.

In 1836 he voted that the State should take two-fifths of the stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and two-fifths of the stock in the North Carolina Central Rail Road. These would have cost the State a million or two more, if individuals had taken the other three-fifths.

In 1838, he went a step further. He voted that the State should take four-fifths in the Western Road, which would have been $1,600,000. But this failing, he voted to take three-fifths, or $1,200,000.

The State has actually paid, under Rail Road laws for which Mr. Hoke voted, $760,000: viz:

Stock in the Wilmington Rail Road,	$600,000
Bonds of that Road redeemed by State,	160,000
Interest on $500,000 of Raleigh Road bonds,	60,000
	$760,000

To this may properly be added more than $200,000 of interest on these payments, making nearly a million of dollars which the Treasury is *minus* under laws voted for by Michael Hoke, and the State is yet liable for $700,000 more voted for by him.

Now we never blamed these votes. We were in favor of them all, and should have voted, *(at that time,)* precisely as Col. Hoke did. But how base is it in Wheeler and Henry, to endeavor to break down the Whig party by raising a popular clamor against it for measures which their own Candidate for Governor himself voted for, and which all the leading men of their party were in favor of and advocated with all their might, including Saunders, Strange, Haywood, Henry himself, and many others. To injure the Whig party by appealing to a low prejudice against Rail Roads, is the object of Wheeler's various certificates, and of Henry's address.

What astonishes us most of all, is that many really honest men still stick to a party which is guilty not only of these gross inconsistencies, but of more gross falsehoods to hide them and throw odium on their opponents.

The Carolinian says that it quoted from the "Congressional Globe," the extract from the speech of Mr Morehead of Kentucky, which we showed in our last to be a forgery. But it acknowledges, that the Daily Globe itself, stated Mr Morehead's speech as we gave it from the Intelligencer, viz: that the House of Representatives (not the Legislature) of Kentucky, had passed resolutions instructing their Senators to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. This is an admission, for a wonder, that we were right, and the Carolinian wrong. And now, having been driven from its original misstatement, that the Legislature had instructed Mr. Clay, it says that "Mr. Morehead considered himself instructed," and therefore Mr Clay ought to have considered himself instructed! Most sage conclusion! But it is plain that Mr. Clay was not only not instructed, but that if the action of the Legislature is to pass for any thing, it is in favor of the vote he actually gave. They had a resolution before them to instruct him. They refused to pass it. No stronger evidence could be given, that they left him free to give the vote dictated by his own judgment. The Legislature well knew what that judgment was. If they had intended to control it, they would have passed their instructions. They chose not to pass them, evidently relying more upon his experience and judgment than upon their own.

But how stands the question of veracity between the Carolinian and the Observer on this point? He is so fond of giving the "lie," that we must refresh his recollection. On the 6th inst. he asserted positively, that the "Legislature of Kentucky" had instructed Mr. Clay. We denied this on the 10th.—Our denial brought down upon us on the 13th, nearly half a column of the Editor's choicest blackguardism, accompanied by the forged extract from Morehead's speech, and a reiteration of the assertion that Clay *was* so instructed, and that our denial was false. On the 17th we exposed the forgery so clearly that there was no further use in bald assertions, and so he admits on the 20th that the Legislature *did not* instruct Mr. Clay. So ends that chapter.

We have given the Carolinian the full benefit of its own story, that it did not "originate" the pretended "rumor" of Mr. Clay's swearing that he was "beat again," but that it got it from "a gentleman." This would seem to be all that was due from us, as it is certainly all that the Carolinian has done to clear its own skirts of the base trick. But it still continues to call us hard names because we do not retract or prove that it did originate in that paper. This amounts to an acknowledgment that the public has no reason to rely on its word, and that it needs our testimony to its acquittal. We are like the public. We have no reason to rely on its word. Although until we saw some evidence, we must still be of the opinion that the rumor "originated" in the only way we ever saw or heard of it, viz: in the Carolinian; and that the Editor has been driven to it to be untrue when he published it. [illegible] demands from us is furnished.

The last [illegible] is so full of falsehoods, of its own and other people's manufacture, that it may almost be said to be one great—no, no great—there is nothing great in it—but one *entire* lie. The pretended quotations from Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams, Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, &c. should entitle the compiler, whoever he was, to an exalted place in the pillory.

President Tyler, Secretary of the Navy Mason, and Postmaster General Wickliffe, are all off from Washington—the first at home and at Old Point Comfort: the second at New York, and the third on a tour to the Springs, Lakes, Canada, &c.

The Locofocos will kill Gen. Jackson, if they don't take care. They are working him too hard. In the Globe of Thursday last, there is a long Polk and Dallas letter; in that paper of Friday is another, and on Saturday two more. Fortunately the Lion's roar is not so formidable as of old.

Gov. Frank Thomas, of Maryland, who recently had a match at fisticuffs with his father-in-law, Gov. McDowell of Virginia, had another fight on the 15th inst. at Frederick, Md. with Dr. Wm. Tyler. After meeting they were separated for a moment, when the Dr. drew a pair of Colt's revolving pistols. The Governor made a spring at him like a tiger, but the by-standers, at the risk of their lives, dashed them apart, and carried them off. The Governor was arrested, carried before a Justice of the Peace, and being required to enter into bond to keep the peace, peremptorily refused to do so, when he was forthwith *discharged* from custody!

Worth Remembering.—The Loco Focos of Louisiana have elected a member to the new Legislature by *one* vote, and a Senator by ten votes.

The Mormons, who were to have had a Convention at Baltimore to nominate their leader Jo Smith for President!! met on the 13th, and decided to make no movement on the question, in consequence of the death of Smith.

THE TONGUE.—A physician of London, Dr. B. Ridge, is about to publish a work on an important discovery he has made, viz: that certain appearances on the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that those parts correspond with certain organs of the body.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, N. C., on the 10th inst., Mr. BOGAN D. VAUGHAN to Miss ELIZABETH BROOKS, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Brooks,—all Whig.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, Miss ELEANOR HAWLEY, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Hawley, deceased, of this place, aged 52 years. A consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Having glorified her Saviour, by a walk of humble piety, death for her had no terrors in its anticipation; and in the event, she found repose in the arms of Jesus. A brother and two sisters, a nephew and nieces, by whom she was greatly beloved, are left to mourn her departure, but not to sorrow as those who have no hope. *Com.*

On Wednesday evening last, in the vicinity of this town, Mr. PETER J. CAMPBELL, in the 40th year of his age.

In this county, on the 11th instant, AUGUSTA HENRIETTA, infant daughter of John and F. A. J. Evans, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this county, suddenly, on the 15th inst., Mr. JNO. McLERAN.

At Chesterfield C. H., S. C., on the 7th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKE, (mother of Doctors Thos. D. and R. D. Parke.)

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, CAROLINE AMELIA, consort of Thomas W. Brown, in the 32nd year of her age.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!

Departed this life, in Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 3d July, after a short illness, WALTER LEAK, Sen., in the 84th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Buckingham county, Va., but removed with his father, William Leak, in 1770, to North Carolina, and settled on the Pee Dee in Anson county; whence he again removed to Richmond, where he continued to reside to the time of his death.

At the age of about 17 he entered the service of his country as volunteer under Capt. Dejarnet. Animated by the love of liberty which had grown up amid the forests of his native home, and urged on to exertion by the acts of violence and oppression which he was forced almost daily to witness, not only from the British soldiery and the mercenary horde, but (worse than all) from the disaffected colonists, he went forth to the conflict breathing the unshaken determination to do battle for his country as long as its soil was pressed by the foot of an enemy. Among other outrages committed, there was one which he could never forget: his father, then bowed down under the weight of years, was taken prisoner, torn away from his family, and compelled to march *on foot* to a remote part of the State, where he suffered all the indignities, insults and injuries which a malicious ingenuity could devise, to force a renunciation of his principles, or extort an oath renewing his allegiance to the Crown. Thus stimulated by an incentive to action so powerful that, even when unaided and alone, does not cease to operate, in defending the helpless and avenging their wrongs, the deceased suffered no opportunity for redress to pass unimproved; but taking an oath, which he most religiously kept, "to hold himself in readiness at a moment's warning, to repel invasion and suppress disaffection," he became what was known at that day as a "minute man," and in that capacity was actively engaged, with occasional intermissions, from the time of his enrolment to some months after Cornwallis made a surrender of his sword to Washington at Yorktown.—After the fall of Charleston, which event not only cast a gloom over the whole Southern army, but likewise so emboldened the disaffected and increased the number of the Tories, that they became a most formidable and insidious enemy, he attached himself to the Montgomery militia, then under command of Col. Davidson. With the Tories of the adjoining counties, commanded by Col. Fanning, he had frequent engagements, many of whom, at one time, were taken prisoners and carried by the deceased under his own escort to Gen. Rutherford, then on his march to Camden. In Capt. Smith's volunteer company, also, when stationed on the Waccamaw River in South Carolina, for the purpose of intercepting all communication between the Tories of Wilmington and Georgetown; and subsequently at the two engagements at the "Brick House," as well as at several battles at "Beatty's Bridge," he rendered efficient services. The zeal and intrepidity uniformly evinced by Walter Leak, secured to him the confidence and esteem of his commanding officers, and made him, although then but a youth, the bearer of important despatches between different divisions of the Southern army.

To enter more particularly upon this portion of the deceased's history, would swell this communication beyond the limits usually assigned to obituary notices, nor is it necessary. In his life were they acknowledged, appreciated and rewarded, and in his death will they not be forgotten.

In all the relations of life, he so sustained himself as to command the respect and secure the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances; and long will he be remembered by the citizens of Richmond and the inhabitants of the Pee Dee country, for his purity of heart, his integrity of purpose, and uprightness of life.

Firmly convinced of the reality of a future state of existence, he had long acted in reference to that tribunal before which all the world will be summoned to appear; and hence in his last illness no trepidation seized his frame, no apprehension disturbed the composure of his mind; but viewing "death as the gate to endless joys, he did not fear to enter there." His last words, when interrogated by one of his sons as to his future hopes, were, *all is well—Comm.*

At the residence in the county of Union, on the 4th [illegible], JAMES GATHINGS, in the 65th year [illegible]. He had but just returned from his plan[illegible] in the southwest, and imparted joy and gla[illegible]s in his family circle, when death, who rudely rends asunder the most sacred ties, and heeds not the tears of the widow, or the cries of her children, snatched him from their bond embraces and consigned him to the tomb. No labored eulogy will here be [illegible]ted. The "dull cold ear of death" is deaf to [illegible]ings of friendship. But the writer who knew [illegible]ll, and was proud to number him among his "[illegible] friends," must be permitted to say that the clo[illegible] the valley never pressed a nobler heart. He was [illegible]sband. The tears of his widow shall hallow his [illegible]mory, for who will say he was not kind. He wa[illegible] father. Often shall affection call to mind his [illegible]., acts of paternal indulgence. His heart ever [illegible]sponded to the call of heaven born charity. The [illegible]ears of the poor embalm his ashes, and cast a brighter refulgence on his name than all the triumphs of ambition. Farewell my friend. May the turf press lightly on thy breast, and may that God in whom thou trusted, soothe the sorrows of thy widowed companion, and dry the tears of thy orphan children. *Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 24.

REMARKS.—Business is improving a little.—Flour sells at 4¼ to 4¾; Wheat 75; Corn 50 to 55; Bacon 7½. No Cotton in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 17.

Turpentine has generally sold at 2 dls. during the past week; some little at 2 02.

Tar is in the same good demand noted at last report; sales at 1 10.

A lot long shipping timber has been sold at 8 dls. No transactions in lumber for several days.

Country shingles are selling from the boats at 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ dls. per M., as per quality.

A cargo North County corn afloat, brings 50 cts.

Two cargoes Maine lime sold at an average of 75 cts. per cask.—*Chronicle.*

At Charleston, Cotton 5¼ to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,000,254 bales, against 2,362,951 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Schr. Example from Matamuskeet. 13.—Schr. Champion from Matamuskeet. 15.—Brigs Tom Payne from New York, Amanda from Charleston, Sarah Ann from Gloucester, Br. brig Mary Ann from Nassau, N. P.

WM. G MATTHEWS

HAS REMOVED to the North East corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mrs. Shackelford.

July 24, 1844. 16-1w

LINCOLN CASTINGS.

WE have just received a new supply of those superior Lincoln County CASTINGS. They will stand a higher degree of heat, without injury, than any other Castings now in use. We have on hand a large supply and general assortment, about 8,000 pounds. Among which are,—

Bake Pans, Scotch pattern, various sizes,
Biscuit Ovens, do.
Spiders, covered and without covers,
Pots, from ½ gallon to 15 gallons,
Skillets, assorted, from small size to 3¼ qts.
Large Dog Irons, for kitchens,
Small do. for chambers,
Plough Shares,
Wagon Boxes,
Pestles and Mortars,
Extra Ovenlids, from 10 to 18 inches.

To which we invite the attention of the public, confident that the purchaser will be satisfied with the quality and price of the article.

COOK & TROY.

July 24, 1844. 16-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the last Cumberland County Court, having qualified as Executor of the last Will of David Anderson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to those indebted to the Estate, to make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

W. J. ANDERSON,
Executor of D. Anderson.

July 18, 1844. 16-3w

$50 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday the 8th instant, between Col. Wall's, in Richmond, and Lilesville, Anson county, a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing upwards of $300, with the following Notes, payable to Subscriber, amount not recollected: Jno. B. Holton, Benaet Waters, James L. Terry, Stuart McCormac, Angus Campbell, R. M. Jarrid, Geo. Cole, Wm. Freeman, and others. Note on Bostick & McKenzie for $30, E. Crowson $10, R. L. Steele $40, Sam'l Crouch, Jr. $18, Thomas Diggs $10, C. M. Vaughan $60, A. McCaskill, Wm. R. Vaughan $100, Thos. Moody et. al. $200, Matthew and John Watson $100. The following, endorsed to me by R. McKay, James Hasty, John Thomas, E. Crowson, Mial Long, Allen McDonald, Thomas Williamson, and John Everitt. Also, Notes on James Legrand to Sam'l Terry, $397; Wm. P. Jennings and Wm. B. McCorkle to C. M. Vaughan, $250; S. V. Simons to Auzy Panky, $137; E. Sinclair et. al. to C. Robinson, balance, $160; John C. McLaurin to Nancy McKinnon et. al. $166; John C. and Lauchlin McLaurin to Ann Lide, $1175; Stephen Terry et. al. to W. R. Leak, guardian, &c. $225. Sundry Notes and Accounts, endorsed to E. Norton. With Officers' receipts to myself and others. Court papers, &c.

The public is cautioned not to trade for any of the Notes above specified payable to others, as they are now in suit. Nor for any Notes payable to myself, as I will require new Notes for those lost, and give acquittances in full for the old obligations.

The above reward of $50 will be given to any one finding the Pocket Book, and returning it with papers, money, &c. as above specified.

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Rockingham, N. C., July 18, 1843. 16-2w

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 10th of August, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, $3,227, $3,000, $2,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $500, 60 of $100, &c. &c &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Clorks; Cassimeres; Vestings; Satinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Ginghs and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 14-6tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

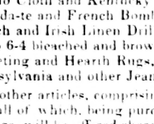
N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NOW OPENING,

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do.; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

June 1, 1844. 9-8w

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

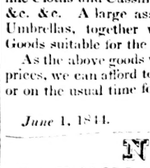
Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 14tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 14tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

Just Received.

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by

M'L. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2 44.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD.
50 Kegs Extra Pale ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

NEW BOO.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with selections from his Speeches, by Leonard Sayers, price 75 cts., Pic Absentem in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. Bijou Treasure Piece, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, 25; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederick , 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; De B , 12½; Abernathy's Family, 12½; 25; Mo Family, Xenophon's Anabasis, with Engli Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; S ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received for sale by

Ma E. J. HALE.

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent. H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and
Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY.

Court Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Derick Marchison.

ORDERED ON LAND.

[illegible] ing to the statute in such case made and provided, and the Court, that the defendant, Roderick [illegible], is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Marchison to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

[Adv. $5 50.] A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.* 11-6w

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

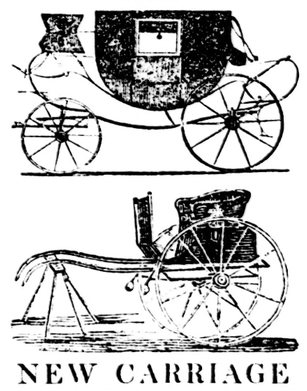
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *ex.* Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durum Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lesesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

[13] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 73tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

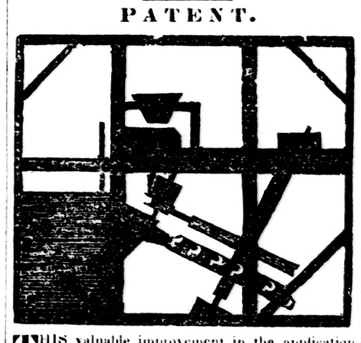
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour.
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 24, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 59-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, *chronic rheumatism*, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its unrivalled value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGEECHEE CROSS ROADS, *Ga.,* August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sal Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore